WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
Office of Marketing Services
821 Market Street, Room 700
San Francisco, California
Western Region

Approx. time 15 minutes
January 2, 1945
District Representatives
Can Fit to Allotted Time

FOOD FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM -- AT HOME AND ABROAD
(MRD WEEKLY SCRIPT NO. 39)

Use of this weekly series has been cleared for time by the Office of War Information over the following radio stations: Z-Bar Network, Montana, KRBM, Bozeman, KGIR, Butte, KPFA, Helena, KFBC, Cheyenne, Wyoming; KLO, Ogden, and KDYL, Salt Lake City, Utah; KTAR, Phoenix, Arizona; KOH, Reno, and KENO, Las Vegas, Nevada; KWG, Stockton, KSRO, Santa Rosa, and KIEM, Eureka, California; KXL, Portland, Oregon; KIDO, Boise, and KRLC, Lewiston, Idaho; KGA, Spokane, Washington.

District Representatives are urged to time all scripts in advance. War Food Bulletins from this office are a good source of additional news items.

SUBJECTS: AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS FOR 1945
WORLD AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION FIGURES
HEMP

(Note: All music directions are purely optional, but would add finish to the program.)

MUSIC: UP AND FADE

ANNOUNCER: Good _____, friends. What is your country doing to manage its food supply? What can you do to help? You'll find out if you listen each week to....

FOOD FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM...at home and abroad...a presentation of the _____, War Food Administration. Today, _____ from the District Office at _____ is here at the _____ mike
(station)
to give us more news and information about wartime activities on the food front. And what news does the New Year bring, _____?

MUSIC: OUT

WFA: Oh...a few notes on the general agricultural prospects for 1945... would you like to hear about that?

ANNCR: Sure...I think that's just about what people are waiting for.... especially if the picture looks rosy...

WFA: As a matter of fact, it does, _____. There are some dark clouds, but on the whole, things look good. And I might as well begin at the beginning....

ANNCR: I've heard a lot of the farmers around here asking if they'll have enough to work with in 1945...things like machinery, fertilizer, insecticides...lumber and general farm equipment...Seed -- hay -- things like that.

WFA: Well, those things are the basic materials for our food front all right...and here's the answer to their questions...In general, the farmers will have more tractors and tractor equipment in 1945 than they have had previously...

ANNCR: That's good news...what about the combines and things like that?

WFA: An even larger supply than the tractors, of combines, corn pickers and windrow pick-up balers. However, these supplies will include quite a few machines that would have been discarded in normal times..

ANNCR: It's amazing what can be done with an old machine when it just has to last, though...and what about production of new farm machinery?

WFA: That should meet the farmers' needs more adequately than in the past two or three years...of course, some of the farmers won't be able to get all the machines they need...we just can't avoid that in wartime.

ANNCR: Then all the old equipment that farmers have must be kept in good repair...

WFA: Of course...that's a vital issue...in a war, we can't make enough machinery to replace all the worn tractors and combines..but at least we're making more this year than we could manage before... but I have some more good news here before we get to talking about shortages....

ANNCR: Let's have it, then...

WFA: Well, the farmers will be glad to know that the production of machines for preparing their land, planting and seeding, cultivating and spraying and dusting will be quite a bit larger in 1945 than any year since '41...

ANNCR: That's good news for everyone, _____...not only the farmer... because if the farmer couldn't get these things, then we wouldn't get as much food as we need...

WFA: That's very true...and when it comes time to harvest that food, the farmers will be glad to hear that harvesting machines again will make up a larger part of the total machinery production than in pre-war years...but there's another dark cloud on the farm machinery front...and that's crawler tractors...

ANNCR: A shortage, humn?

WFA: Yes...you know the military requirements for crawler tractors are very large, so the supply for home-farm use will be very limited again this year...

ANNCR: I guess that's to be expected, though...after all, the war-fronts come first...

WFA: Umhumn...but the major problem in farm machinery in 1945 will be on the transportation end...since we'll need a more-than-average supply of repair parts and tires and other services to keep the farm trucks moving...

ANNCR: But how about the surplus army trucks? Won't some of those be available to farmers?

WFA: Oh, yes...but there won't be enough of those trucks to improve the motor transport situation very much.

ANNCR: Just another case of applying the old proverb...about wearing it out and making it do.

WFA: Yep...but there's more good news than bad..for instance, fertilizer supplies are expected to be large enough for the 1945-46 season to meet all needs and demands, both for the farmers and the Government conservation programs.

ANNCR: Fine...what's the dope on those insecticides you mentioned? No use having the equipment, and the fertilizer, and have the bugs eat all the produce.

WFA: Well, except for a few items, the insecticide and fungicide supply for keeping those bugs away is as good or better than it has been for two years.

ANNCR: Which items will be scarce, _____?

WFA: Nicotine, for one. And there will probably be no increases in the rotenone supply, and because pyrethrum is needed to control malaria mosquitos in the fighting zones, there won't be much of that on the market. But the items expected to be adequate are arsenicals, flourine compounds, petroleum oils and sprays and fumigating materials...

ANNCR: Those are all insecticides, aren't they?

WFA: Yes...the fungicides such as sulfur, copper compounds, mercury and the new synthetic organic fungicides for controlling plant diseases will probably be on hand in good supply...and animal medicinals should also be adequate to meet the demand.

ANNCR: As you say, _____, there's more good news than bad...

WFA: Sure...and that applies to the lumber situation, too. The over-all supply for 1945 seems to be better, although the lumber available for farm use will still be around 2 billion board feet below normal.

ANNCR: Where are we getting most of our lumber now, _____?

WFA: Farm woodlands are furnishing an important share of our total timber production, and farmers will have to continue on a selective cutting basis if the total 1945 production is expected to meet the demand...

ANNCR: I don't imagine the farmers will fall down on their production...they haven't yet...

WFA: Incidentally, about the lumber supply, the stocks of finished lumber are lower than they have ever been, and it's almost impossible to get dry lumber for construction....

ANNCR: And I suppose the quality of lumber now is below the old pre-war standard, and the prices are high, too.

WFA: Right...and here's some good news on farm equipment....

ANNCR: What do you mean by farm equipment, _____? You've already talked about farm machinery.

WFA: I mean things like barbed wire, for instance, and woven wire fence, poultry netting, bale-ties and staples...they're all expected to be entirely adequate for 1945 farm needs. However, there's a shortage right now of metal roofing, but that will probably be alleviated at the end of the European war.

ANNCR: I notice you say probably....it's still a big question mark as to what shortages V-Day in Europe will take care of, isn't it?

WFA: Yes, it is...At any rate, you can buy copper wire for wiring in almost every section of the country, but there's a shortage of transformers, which naturally limits the number of electrical utility connections.

ANNCR: What about electric motors?

WFA: They should be available in about the same quantities as in 1944. The supply of farm and garden hand tools, mechanics' hand tools and chains will probably be adequate to meet agricultural needs... and it looks like there will be an adequate supply of dairy and poultry equipment, too.

ANNCR: Well that's mighty good news, on the whole..

WFA: That's what I told you in the beginning...and here's another item... the city housewives and farm homemakers, too, will be glad to hear that there will be more pressure canners in 1945....about 600 thousand units, which is 50 percent larger than the 1944 production, which was relatively high.

ANNCR: You know, _____, we've gone over the whole farm today....from machinery to the pressure cooker in the kitchen....but you haven't mentioned seeds yet....

WFA: All right, _____. I've mentioned the seed prospects for 1945 on this program before, but I think now would be a very good time to mention them again...beginning with the legume and grass seeds, including winter-cover crops, we'll have about the same supply as last year.

ANNCR: Was that good or bad?

WFA: Well, supplies of red clover, timothy, bromegrass and crested wheatgrass are more than ample to meet 1945 requirements. But the alfalfa, alsike clover, sweet-clover and white clover supplies are relatively short. And here's something I'd better mention right now...because growers are getting higher prices for many seeds this year than last, the farmers may expect to pay relatively high prices for seeds in the spring of 1945...

ANNCR: What about vegetable seeds?

WFA: Good news...Supplies of nearly all kinds of these seeds will be more than ample to meet the estimated domestic and export requirements in 1945....Commercial vegetable-seed growers have increased their production faster than consumption has increased...but it's expected that they will plant smaller acreages of several kinds of vegetable seeds in 1945.

ANNCR: Since we're covering the farm-front for 1945, how about a note on supplies of hay and feed?

WFA: A good idea...and the news is good, too. The total feed concentrate supply will be a little bit smaller in volume than in 1943 and 44, but it's still the 3rd largest on record...and on a per animal-unit basis, it will be considerably larger than the 1943-44 record.

ANNCR: What's the news on feed grains?

WFA: Good news, too. The supply of corn, oats, barley and grain surghums should be about 13 to 15 percent larger per animal unit than in 1943-44.

ANNCR: Isn't wheat included in the grain feeds?

WFA: Yes, but the quantity of wheat to be fed to livestock will depend to a large extent on Government policies dealing with the purchase and sale of wheat for feed.

ANNCR: Now let's have the hay report...

WFA: All right...hay requirements will be about the same as last year under similar weather conditions...and the supply is about 3 percent smaller per hay-and-forage-consuming animal unit than it was last year... That figure is for the country as a whole...but for the Western States, the supply will be as large or larger than it was a year ago.

ANNCR: And will the prices be about the same?

WFA: Hay prices may average a little higher in '45 than in 1944, but they will still be considerably under parity.

ANNCR: Well, that report should give the farmers a mighty good idea of what to expect...and it should make the farmers' customers feel secure, too... what else do you have for us today, _____?

WFA: I have some interesting information here about food production in the whole world...

ANNCR: That covers enough territory for me...what's the news?

WFA: Just a few general facts, but I thought they were interesting...you know...food production goes on in spite of the war...and here are a few figures to prove it...for instance, farm production in North America increased 30 percent.

ANNCR: But that's to be expected...

WFA: Yes...I just gave it as a comparative figure....in South America, the increase was 17 percent...in Southern and Eastern Asia, it was 3 percent...and Oceania and South Africa, it was 1 percent...

ANNCR: That is amazing, considering the shortages of materials and manpower in a good many of those places...I suppose the agricultural production went way down in Europe, though...

WFA: Not so much as you might think...only 6 percent in Western Europe and North Africa...and in the Middle East by five percent...

ANNCR: But that's hardly any drop at all, _____.

WFA: It <u>is</u> amazing, isn't it?....Especially when you consider all obstacles that have been in the way of agricultural production in those areas.....

ANNCR: I didn't think it was possible...

WFA: Neither did I, _____, but those are the facts and figures.... and I have another little item here about Manila hemp...

ANNCR: That's what they make rope out of, isn't it?...

WFA: Yes...and that Manila hemp was one of the essential war materials cut off by the Japanese...

ANNCR: That's right...so what are we doing for hemp now? We certainly must need a lot of it.

WFA: We do...and although we won't have as much hemp as we need in 1945, the Latin American growers are producing a fairly large supply.

ANNCR: They certainly took up the job in a hurry...if I remember my grammar school, hemp takes quite a while to grow up, doesn't it?.....I mean before the fiber can be used?

WFA: Your memory is very good, _____. In the Philippines, it wasn't usually harvested until the plant was around 3 years old...But the Central American growers have taken the advice of American experts, and their plants are getting better care than the Philippine ones did.... so their harvest period is less than two years after planting...

ANNCR: It was lucky that hemp would grow down there.

WFA: Well, a tropical fruit company controlled by Americans has been experimenting with hemp growing for several years...and it's been found that hemp is very well suited to some of the lands in Central America where banana growing had to be abandoned because a certain banana disease spread in the area.

ANNCR: I guess we need the hemp more than the bananas now anyhow...

WFA: Umhumn...and the acreage taken from banana plantations has provided the seed for hemp growing in Panama, Guatemala, Costa Rica and Honduras....

ANNCR: I guess the japs got fooled on that one...as you say, we may not have as much hemp as we need, but the Japs couldn't take our ingenuity ... but I guess a lot of other people have said that before...and now our time is up, _____. So there you have it, folks, this week's report on warfood activities from the War Food Administration. _____ will be back again soon (next week at this same time) to give you current news and information on FOOD FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM....at home and abroad.

This broadcast on America's wartime food program is presented especially for _____ farmers and consumers.

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
Office of Marketing Services
Marketing Reports Division
821 Market Street, Room 700
San Francisco 3, California
Western Region

Approx. Time 15 minutes
January 9, 1945
District Representatives
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FOOD FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM -- AT HOME AND ABROAD
(MRD Weekly Script No.40)

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SUBJECT: FAT SALVAGE
MILK IN GREAT BRITAIN

(NOTE: All music directions are purely optional, but would add finish to the program.)

MUSIC: UP AND UNDER

ANNCR: Good _____, friends. What is your country doing to manage its food supply? What can you do to help? You'll find out if you listen each week to....

FOOD FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM....at home and abroad...a presentation of the _____ War Food Administration. Today, _____ from the District Office at _____ is here at the _____ mike to
(station)
give us more news and information about wartime activities on the food
MUSIC: OUT
front. You know, _____, every broadcast I ask you what you're going to talk about...but this _____, our listeners have picked the subject....The fat salvage campaign....

WFA: That's fine with me, _____. If our listeners want to hear about fat salvage, I'm certainly glad to tell them, because I have lots of information here on the subject...things they not only <u>should</u> know, but things I'm sure they're going to be <u>interested</u> to know....

ANNCR: Such as what, _____?

WFA: Such as taking a typical American housewife through a typical day and actually showing her that the used fats salvaged in her own kitchen come back into her own house in hundreds of forms...she gets the benefit of that used fat almost every hour of the day....

ANNCR: I'm sure most housewives will not only be interested to hear about that... they'll be downright surprised.....as a matter of fact, I'm a little amazed myself....that all the used fat doesn't go into war production and gunpowder and things like that....

WFA: Well, it doesn't all go into munitions, _____....as I said before, a great deal of it goes right back into the homes it came from.....for instance, let's take a typical housewife...the woman next door....we'll take her all through an ordinary day....

ANNCR: OK.....the alarm goes off and she wakes up....

WFA: Umhumn...and the sheets on her bed were processed with used fat products...

ANNCR: Then she washes her teeth...

WFA: Yes...and the plastic toothbrush and the toothpaste both contain glycerine which is a by-product of used fat....Then she gets into the shower...and the shower cap was made from materials containing waste fat and probably the shower cutrain, too, if it's made of waterproof cloth or cellophane.

ANNCR: Now wait a minute...what about the soap she uses in the shower?.... Doesn't soap contain glycerine, I know that's a by-product of waste fat.

WFA: Right....Now let's see....after the shower, she puts on her clothes... Her cotton or rayon stockings, and cotton dress or housecoat....were processed with salvaged kitchen fats.....

ANNCR: Then she goes into the kitchen to get breakfast....

WFA: Right...and she walks on the kitchen linoleum, in which used fat is a very essential ingredient...and the same for the polish she uses to keep that kitchen floor shining...but let's see..our housewife is getting breakfast now, isn't she?

ANNCR: Umhumn....she goes to the refrigerator ...and...

WFA: Wait a minute, _____...that shiny white mechanical ice box is coated inside and out with enamel, which is made with fat products... and the special lubricants that keep the refrigerator running so noiselessly contain used fats, too.

ANNCR: All right...so she goes to the ice box and gets out the milk and cream...

WFA: Both of which are probably in waxed paper containers which contain fat...and the dish covers in the refrigerator are made of cellophane which depends on fat ingredients...

ANNCR: That waste fat she turns in to the butcher certainly does come back to her doesn't it?

WFA: Sure it does...that's what I've been telling you...so what does she do next?

ANNCR: Probably fries the bacon, if she can get it.

WFA: Umhumn...and she pours most of the fat from the bacon into the can on top of the stove...saving just enough in the frying pan to cook the breakfast eggs... All right -- so she and her husband sit down to the table, and read the morning paper....

ANNCR: And if he's a good husband, he gives her half of the paper....

WFA: Right...and that newspaper couldn't have been printed if it hadn't been for salvaged fat in the ink...and for oiling the presses, too, and casting the type....

ANNCR: So after breakfast, friend husband runs for the bus....

WFA: Yep...and that bus...or private car, he rides to work in, runs on rubber tires which needed used fat in the manufacture...and of course, the lubrication of the vehicle requires salvaged fats, too.

ANNCR: You said back there that our friend the housewife got the benefit from her own salvaged fats every hour of the day...sounds to me like almost everything she does involves some material or process where used fat was necessary.

WFA: That's just about it, _____...And not only the housewife and her husband benefit...but even the family dog uses waste kitchen fats, too.... it's an ingredient in his prepared dog food...and salvaged fat is used to make the dog's flea powder, too...but let's get on with the lady's day...

ANNCR: Yes...what would she do after her husband left for work?...make the beds and clean up the house, wouldn't she?

WFA: Umhumn...she might vacuum the rugs...rugs which were processed with used fats...so was the upholstery on the chairs, probably...and the drapes at the windows...and the vacuum cleaner itself came from a factory where a great deal of fats and oils were needed to manufacture the intricate parts.

ANNCR: So now we have breakfast over and the house cleaned up...but wait a minute...what kind of a housekeeper is this woman? Isn't she going to wash the breakfast dishes?

WFA: Sure...after she's fixed her lunch, she can do the breakfast and lunch dishes together -- and with soap flakes containing that by-product of fats...glycerine...and then when lunch is over and the dishes done, she gets herself cleaned up to go shopping....

ANNCR: Umhumn....so she washes her face..or does she use cold cream?

WFA: Either way she uses a product containing used fats in the form of glycerine...and when she puts on lip stick, she is using another commodity containing glycerine. Then she puts on her street clothes... and they have been colored with dyes containing salvaged fat...and if she wears walking shoes, used fat was used in processing the leather, to make them pliant and soft.

ANNCR: And after she gets home from shopping, she starts dinner, of course.

WFA: Right...She's bought some vegetables and lamb chops for dinner, and a few things for tomorrow's meals...so she trims the excess fat off the lamb chops, renders it in a frying pan over a slow heat while the vegetables are cooking.

ANNCR: And pours that fat into the salvage can on top of the stove, of course.

WFA: Yes, and when her husband comes in the door, she puts the lamb chops under the broiler, and when they're done, she pours the melted lamb fat into the can, too....

ANNCR: That makes quite a bit of fat she's saved in one day, doesn't it?.... With the bacon fat, it probably amounts to a third of a cup, or something like that...

WFA: Sure...and here's something else our friend does...and this is mighty important. She keeps a little strainer on top of the can where the fat is collected, and every time she adds some grease, she strains it....

ANNCR: Why is that so important, _____?

WFA: Well, no matter how old salvaged kitchen fat may be, it can still be used by industry...but it must be free from those little chunks of browned meat, and things like that which collect in a broiler or frying pan...so, it has to be strained...

ANNCR: I see...well, that should be a simple process...in fact, the whole thing is simple...why there are times when a person could probably save even more than a third of a cup a day...like when they have a roast, for instance...

WFA: Or homemade soup...when the kettle cools, there's always a lot of grease solidified on top....and when it comes to deep fat frying, of course a thrifty housewife will save the fat and use it several times herself...but when she can't use it anymore for frying, it would go a long way toward filling the fat can.

ANNCR: Then there's always quite a bit of excess fat left on boiled ham, for instance, and chops and steaks...and there's always plenty of fat in the pan when a chicken or turkey is roasted...or a goose or a piece of pork...Why anyone who does much cooking should be able to save at least a pound of waste fat in a month...

WFA: Yes...and don't forget, the butcher will give two red points and 4 cents for every pound turned in to him, too...and those red points are as valuable as gold these days...

ANNCR: Of course, _____, in spite of all the items and services you've mentioned that require the use of salvaged fat, you've only covered how that fat influences our <u>home lives</u>.....

WFA: Yes, there are hundreds of other uses,....both industrial and military... but I thought people would appreciate what fat salvage really means if I told them how the contribution they are making from their own kitchens actually comes back to them...Naturally, the war uses for this fat come first....because it's used to make munitions and medicines and all sorts of war supplies...

ANNCR: Then in saving this waste kitchen fat, the women of America are not only performing a war duty, but they're helping themselves, too....

WFA: That's right...they're actually helping to maintain higher standards in their own homes, because practically everything they use, and take more or less for granted, is processed with used fat, or uses a fat by-product in some way.

ANNCR: If they didn't know all this before, I'm sure everyone of our friends listening in will feel a much more personal interest in the fat salvage program....

WFA: I hope so...and I know they won't stop saving fat now, because we're going to need it...every drop...and we'll keep on needing it until both the Axis and Japan are defeated, and after...

ANNCR: Then it's true that we'll be needing just as much kitchen fat in 1945 as we did in '44?

WFA: We'll need more, _____, and here's the reason....The 1945 supply of fats and oils will be around a billion pounds smaller than the 1944 supply.

ANNCR: That's aside from what we get from American housewives?

WFA: Oh yes...and the reason for the reduction is mainly because the domestic oil seed crops are expected to be lower this year, and the hog slaughter is expected to be much smaller than it was in 1944.... and of course, we still can't get our old pre-war imports of fats and oils from the South Pacific.

ANNCR: I see...so we'll need those bacon drippings and pan scrappings more than ever this year...we'll need more of them...and we'll need them more....

WFA: Correct...so let's see what _____(area) can do to help fill America's fat salvage can....

ANNCR: Well, what other news do you have for us this _____, _____?

WFA: Our listeners always seem to enjoy hearing about how the other countries are eating in wartime...so here's an item about milk in the United Kingdom.

ANNCR: Good...I suppose the British aren't getting as much milk as they did before the war...

WFA: Oh, but they are, _____. The United Kingdom consumes more fresh milk now than they have at any other time in history....right at present, the rate is 35 to 40 percent above the pre-war level.

ANNCR: That's a surprise...somehow you just assume that it's a lot harder to keep dairy cows in a country where bombs and shells are falling.

WFA: It hasn't been easy...the farmers in England and Northern Ireland have avoided a serious decline in milk production since the war began. And they've done it by responding to a governmental wartime program that gave milk first place among all the foodstuffs, because it's so important in the national diet.

ANNCR: But how did they increase milk production?

WFA: Well, they increased the dairy herds for one thing...but it was impossible to keep up the normal milk output per cow...

ANNCR: Why?....the shortage of feed?

WFA: Yes, and a manpower shortage, too...there was a big decline in imported feeds, and in addition to that, 7 million acres of grassland were plowed up.

ANNCR: Sounds like even the cows should be rationed under conditions like that.

OD: They were rationed, _____. The shortage of feed was partly relieved by diverting supplies from pig and poultry producers to dairy farmers, and by rationing in proportion to the amount of milk sold.

ANNCR: Let me ask you this, _____...Do they have the same situation in England as we do in America...of encouraging people to use more milk in fluid form...and using part of the milk that formerly went into the production of butter and cheese in fluid form, too?

WFA: That's the situation exactly...but their cuts on the milk-products are much more drastic than ours...in England the manufacture of cream and ice cream is prohibited, and the quantity of skim milk fed to livestock has been drastically reduced, too.

ANNCR: We don't know how lucky we are sometimes, till we hear about the cuts in other people's eating luxuries....

WFA: Right...The milk production in England is very well controlled, now... and all efforts are toward more efficient production and distribution of higher quality milk...in greater quantities, and at prices favorable to farmers and wholesalers....

ANNCR: Sounds like the whole thing is very well organized....

WFA: Umhumn, the market is organized, and the prices fixed...But now it says on that clock up there that our time is up...

ANNCR: Yes, I'm afraid so, _____....so there you have it, folks.....This week's report on warfood activities from the War Food Administration. _____, will be back again soon (next week at this same time) to give you current news and information on FOOD FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM.... at home and abroad. This broadcast on America's wartime food program is presented especially for _____ farmers and consumers.

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Office of Marketing Services
Marketing Reports Division
821 Market Street, Room 700
San Francisco 3, California
Western Region

Approx. Time 15 minutes
January 16, 1945
District Representatives
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FOOD FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM -- AT HOME AND ABROAD
(MRD Weekly Script No.41)

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SUBJECT: AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH
NEW HOG GOALS
BUTTER SITUATION

(Note: All music directions are purely optional, but would add finish to the program.)

MUSIC: UP AND UNDER

ANCR: Good_____, friends. What is your country doing to manage its food supply? What can you do to help? You'll find out if you listen each week to....

FOOD FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM...at home and abroad...a presentation of the _____War Food Administration. Today,_____from the District Office at _____is here at the_____mike to
(station)
give us more news and information about wartime activities on the food
MUSIC: OUT
front. Well, I understand you're going to tell us something about agricultural research today,_____...sounds like that could cover a pretty broad field.

WFA: And so it does,_____...it covers all sorts of new ideas for speeding up production - saving labor - tricks in the cheese trade, such as aging cheese in a hurry.

ANNCR: That sounds like an ambiguous statement if I ever heard one...aging cheese in a hurry. You mean to say that the agricultural research boys have discovered how to speed up time?

WFA: In effect....Even time has to be speeded up when there's a war going on... and the Agricultural Research Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture is busy with just that problem.

ANNCR: But long before we got into this war, the Agricultural scientists were working on things like that, weren't they?

WFA: Sure...in research laboratories and at experimental farms, they were discovering new ways to increase the productivity of American farms...and to find new ways to use farm products...but the war has given them more and more reasons to keep on with their work.

ANNCR: And I know they've done some mighty good work, too...

WFA: Yes...right now, a good many of their discoveries are still military secrets...But the things that can be told are exciting...at least I'm always excited by new discoveries...For instance, how to use waste products to make useful products...using farm products in ingenious ways to arm, feed and clothe our soldiers, to make them the best-fed, best-equipped fighting forces in the world.

ANNCR: Let's hear some of this exciting information, _____, we're all ears after that build-up.

WFA: All right...to begin with, increasing production of major war crops is one of the most valuable contributions made by the agricultural research men..

ANNCR: Yes, I remember when the war first started, the farmers were asked to meet a tremendous farm-production goal...and lots of them said it couldn't be done.

WFA: That's right...but those goals were based on sound science...they took into account the possibility of better-farming practices, improved seed and livestock, and many other advances in farming techniques..

ANNCR: And those goals were achieved, too...

WFA: Of course they were...and here's one example...you know that plant breeders have developed hybrid corn which has been very widely and successfully used ...as a matter of fact, the experts say that hybrid corn development has added around one billion, three million bushels to the 1942 and '43 corn crop.

ANNCR: And we certainly needed that corn for war purposes, too...

WFA: Yes...and here's another example...as everyone knows, milk was desperately needed to meet the war emergency...The Department of Agriculture and the State extension services sponsor the Dairy Herd Improvement Associations. And their aim is to promote improved dairy practice, and encourage the keeping of scientific performance records..

ANNCR: Are there any results of their work yet?

WFA: Yes...cows in association herds produced an average of 8,323 pounds of milk, and 339 pounds of butterfat in 1942..

ANNCR: But what was the former average?

WFA: Around half...4,739 pounds of milk and 187.9 pounds of butterfat for all cows in the country.

ANNCR: Let's see...the biggest boost was in the butterfat...and that's important..

WFA: Umhumn...and take the egg production. As a result of improved breeding and scientific care, the 1943 average was 111 eggs per laying hen...it was 103 eggs in 1939...and for the 10-year period, 1920 to 1929, it was only 92 eggs.

ANNCR: Just goes to show what science can do for us...and when there's a war on, science gets to work in a hurry.

WFA: Right...more corn per acre, more milk per cow, eggs per hen...that's only scratching the surface of agricultural research achievement...for instance, small-sized turkeys of a very meaty type have been developed.

ANNCR: That was certainly a good idea. It used to be that a small family couldn't eat one of those large birds, and large ones were all you could get.

WFA: Another interesting thing that's been discovered is that mowing sage brush out on the range stimulates the growth of the more nutritious feed plants..

ANNCR: Then that should increase the production of beef..

WFA: It has...in some cases by more than 100 percent per acre.

ANNCR: Well, anything that increases beef production is certainly of interest to civilians, the Armed forces, and the ranchers, too.

WFA: Here's another problem that had to be solved, too...the old labor shortage.

ANNCR: Yes, I imagine it's hard to put all these new and improved farming ideas into practice with fewer hands to do the job.

WFA: But agricultural research has come to the rescue...When the farmers were asked to produce record war-time crops, there was a shortage of man-power, machinery and the materials for making new equipment. And all these have been a limiting factor...but research has helped the farmer to save labor and cut production costs.

ANNCR: That should help the consumer as well as the farmer...when production costs go down, the farmer gets more profit and the produce sells for lower prices.

WFA: Right...and here's a labor-saving cut brought about by the scientists... When growing rice on irrigated land, the idea is to keep the ground continually submerged, from planting time until just before harvest. The seeds are sown either on the surface of the soil before it's flooded...or by airplane on the surface of the water.

ANNCR: That sounds simple...but how does it save labor?

WFA: Well, for one thing, the weeds don't grow under water as well as the rice does, so the new method saves from about 3 dollars to 5 dollars per acre in weeding costs.

ANNCR: So it saves labor and money too..

WFA: Yes, and it's been such a successful method of growing irrigated rice that it's now standard practice on 200 thousand acres of riceland in California.

ANNCR: Good...

WFA: And here's another way that agricultural research has helped save labor... The sugar-beet seed pods are sheared into segments which contain only one seed germ.

ANNCR: How does that save labor?

WFA: The sheared seeds make thinner rows and only one plant comes up instead of a clump so there's a lot of labor saved in thinning, and it actually takes fewer seeds that way.

ANNCR: Then that simple procedure saves labor and money in seeds, too.

WFA: Right...and here's something else...You can now adapt ordinary farm drills for planting the single-germ seeds. During 1943, more than half of America's sugar-beet acreage was planted with sheared sugar-beet seed, at an estimated 25 percent saving in hand labor.

ANNCR: You know, _____, all these things you've told us so far sound simple, but I'll bet they've taken years to figure out, because we're so used to doing things in the old way, year after year..

WFA: I guess you're right...but when the war came, things had to be done in a hurry, and we had to find ways to hurry, and save labor...but there's another important necessity for agricultural war production...and that's avoiding waste.

ANNCR: That's a hard order when you're trying to speed up production.

WFA: Yes, but it can be done...for instance, control of insects is one thing that helps increase production and prevent waste...insects that are not only dangerous to crops, but to man, too.

ANNCR: Those insect spray discoveries have meant a lot to our military operations.

WFA: Sure...the Armed forces are taking almost all of the available supply of DDT

ANNCR: I've read about that one...it's so powerful you can spray a papered wall with it and any flies that light on that paper within 3 months are killed.

WFA: Pretty powerful stuff all right...and take Cheddar cheese...we need a great deal of Cheddar to ship overseas...but when the cheese factories were asked to increase their production, a big surplus of low-grade cheese began to appear.

ANNCR: But why was that, _____? The Army only takes No. 1 grade, doesn't it?

WFA: Yes...but it happens that most factories have always made some cheese below the number 1 grade...but it doesn't keep well, the flavor doesn't develop and low grade cheese has to be kept in cold storage or processed.

ANNCR: But the Government couldn't take the low-grade cheese...does it all have to be wasted?

WFA: No...research came to the rescue. It was found that cheese manufacturers could improve the cheese by grading all the milk they bought for quality, and by pasteurizing it...and the result is, that in Minnesota, for one state, the production of U. S. Number 1 cheese increased from about 36 percent in 1942 to more than 90 percent in 1943...

ANNCR: About the Cheddar cheese, didn't you say something earlier in the program to the effect that the aging process had been speeded up?

WFA: Yes...the scientists have developed a way to age cheese in 6 months when it used to take a year.

ANNCR: After the war, I'll bet all these improvements will make a lot of difference in our lives.

WFA: Yes...and there are a good many strange and new products we'll be using that are made from farm products, too. For instance, an adhesive made from peanuts. Soybean oil has been used commercially to make rubber substitutes for jar rings and things like that. Under a new process, that light fuzz from chicken feathers, which used to be wasted, is now used to fill sleeping bags for the soldiers...

ANNCR: It's amazing all right...I suppose that some of the things these scientists have developed...the substitute products, won't need to be used after the war...but we'll have lots of new knowledge and new processes and methods in addition to actual new products after the war..

WFA: Yes, and they will be traceable to agricultural research, which has been directed at the reduction of costs, avoiding waste and producing more from American farms...And now I have something here about hog production.

ANNCR: It's lower this year, than last, isn't it, _____?

WFA: Yes...but the War Food Administration has asked hog producers who have adequate feed supplies to help increase this spring's hog population.

ANNCR: That should mean more pork for everyone, then...

WFA: The WFA has asked the hog men to keep more sows to produce more spring pigs ...And in order to reach the goal, producers would have to increase the number of sows farrowing next spring to about 11 percent above the number previously planned.

ANNCR: What is that goal, _____?

WFA: 57 million, 500 thousand spring pigs. From the December pig crop report, it looks like that goal will not be reached by next fall and winter. But there's no reason why that many hogs cannot be raised...the feed grain supplies which are available now will feed more hogs than the December report indicates we'll have.

ANNCR: In other words, we have food for more hogs than are about to be produced?

WFA: That's right...and the WFA has announced that the present support price for hogs has been extended to March first, 1946...that's $12.50 per hundredweight, Chicago Basis, for hogs that are graded "Good" to "Choice" and weigh 200 to 270 pounds.

ANNCR: Then the word to farmers is, "Raise more pigs than you had planned for this spring."

WFA: That's the idea exactly,_____...and now, here's an item of interest to everyone...

ANNCR: Then it must be either about cigarettes or butter...

WFA: You hit it just right...it's about butter...good guess.

ANNCR: Oh, I have my finger on the pulse of the public...What's the butter news?

WFA: Well, not so long ago, the WFA told the public that there would probably be even less butter for them during February and March than was previously predicted.

ANNCR: Yes, I remember that...it had something to do with a butter set-aside, didn't it?

WFA: That's right...20 percent of creamery butter produced in February, and 25 percent produced in March, will be set aside to meet urgent military needs.

ANNCR: Humm...didn't you say once before that the peak dairy production came in the spring of the year?

WFA: Yes...and I see what you're getting at,_____. Last year, the Government didn't begin to take butter on a set-aside order until April...when the heavy dairy production began. That's always been WFA policy, because that's the fairest way to divide the supply between civilian and military consumers...

ANNCR: They didn't take any butter during any other months...just the months of heavy production?

WFA: That's right...civilians had all the butter produced until the peak months came around, and then the Government sliced off the peak for the year's war needs, leaving around the same amount of butter for civilians as they had during the rest of the year.

ANNCR: I see...but this year, the Government has to begin collecting butter before the peak has been reached.

WFA: Umhumm...The action is necessary to provide butter for our overseas fighters and it means that civilians will have less butter in February and March... and since the war requirements are increasing all the time, there isn't much hope that the civilian butter supply will improve.

ANNCR: Well, if the boys overseas need that butter, no one is going to complain about giving up a little to send it to them.

WFA: Of course not...and incidentally, this butter set-aside program for 1945 will be operated in the same way as it was last year, with the set-aside quotas adjusted every month...

ANNCR: So the quotas will coincide with any changes in production?

WFA: Exactly..

ANNCR: But our time is up, now,_____....so there you have it, folks... This week's report on war food activities from the War Food Administration. _____, will be back again soon (next week at this same time) to give you current news and information on FOOD FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM.... at home and abroad. This broadcast on America's wartime food program is presented especially for_____farmers and consumers.

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
Commodity Credit Corporation
Office of Supply
Information Division
821 Market Street, Room 700
San Francisco, 3, California
Western Region

Approx. Time 15 min.
January 23, 1945
District Representatives
Can Fit to Alloted Time.

FOOD FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM -- AT HOME AND ABROAD
(WRD WEEKLY SCRIPT NO. 42)

Use of this weekly series has been cleared for time by the Office of War Information over the following radio stations: Z-Bar Network, Montana, KRBM, Bozeman, KGIR, Butte, KPFA, Helena, KFBC, Cheyenne, Wyoming; KLO, Ogden, and KDYL, Salt Lake City, Utah; KPHO, Phoenix, Arizona; KOH, Reno, and KENO, Las Vegas, Nevada; KWG, Stockton, KSRO, Santa Rosa, and KIEM, Eureka, California; KXL, Portland, Oregon; KIDO, Boise, and KRLC, Lewiston, Idaho; KGA, Spokane, Washington.

District Representatives are urged to time all scripts in advance. War Food Bulletins from this office are a good source of additional news items.

SUBJECTS: FEDERAL SEED ACT
WORLD WHEAT SITUATION

(Note: All music directions are purely optional, but would add finish to the program.)

MUSIC: UP AND UNDER

ANNOUNCER: Good _____, friends What is your country doing to manage its food supply? What can you do to help? You'll find out if you listen each week to.....

OD: FOOD FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM...at home and abroad...a presentation of the _____, Office of Supply, War Food Administration.

ANNOUNCER: Today, _____ from the District Office at _____ is here at the _____ mike to give us more news and information about wartime activites on the food front. Well, _____, let's hear the news.....
(station)

MUSIC: CUT

OD: All right, _____.....I have something here about seeds that all sorts of gardeners will be glad to hear, whether they have a window box plot or a 100 acre farm.

ANNOUNCER: That takes in a lot of people, son...even me...I have a pot of parsley growing on the kitchen window sill, you know...and I'll be having another victory garden soon...

OD: Good for you, _____. Then this news will affect you, too...It's about standards in vegetable seeds...did you ever wonder whether all the seeds in a package that said "carrots," for instance, were actually carrot seeds and not mixed with weed seeds or other vegetables?

ANNOUNCER: No, I guess I just took it for granted that all the seeds would produce carrots...why?

OD: I just wondered...because for a long time...since 1912, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has administered a seed law to protect farmers and gardeners in general. At first, the law only regulated the quality of seeds which were imported by the United States...

ANNOUNCER: That was a good idea...

OD: Yes...and then the law was amended in 1926 to forbid any false advertising or labeling of seeds which were shipped in interstate commerce... and during the last fiscal year, the officials of 46 states cooperated with federal officials in enforcing these laws.

ANNOUNCER: What all does this law cover now?

OD: Well, primarily, it's a law to enforce truth-in-labeling for the seeds moving in interstate commerce. But it also provides a quality standard for vegetable seeds.

ANNOUNCER: Do the seeds have to be labeled as to quality?

OD: The vegetable seeds do...for instance, all those which germinate below the standard must be marked "Below Standard" on the container. And the labels on all vegetable seeds moving between the states must carry the variety name...

ANNOUNCER: But other seeds don't have to be labeled?

OD: No, field seeds needn't be marked for quality...but if they are quality-labeled, that label must tell the truth...

ANNOUNCER: I see...The Government certainly tries to see that everyone gets what he pays for these days...And a mighty good thing, too...

OD: Yes, and if the Federal Seed Act is violated, the results are pretty serious...First the shipper gets a warning...but if he repeats the violation the WFA may recommend action to the United States Attorney.

ANNOUNCER: And would the WFA seize the seed, in that case?

OD: If it's unfit for planting yes...because look what the buyer of unfit seed would lose...

ANNOUNCER: Sure...his money, his time...all those months of waiting for the crop to come up...

OD: Of course...and the nation would lose a possible crop that was badly needed...So the United States Government is out to see that none of those things happen just because a package - or a hundred pounds of seed was falsely labeled.

ANNOUNCER: That's good to know,_____. That way you can be sure you're not getting dead seed...or weak seed...or the wrong variety of seed for your soil or purpose....That way the whole country can be sure that no crops are lost because of bad seed...I'm glad to hear about that,_____, what else do you have to tell us today?

OD: I have something here about wheat...You remember in the last war, we didn't have enough wheat to go around?

ANNOUNCER: Yes, if I remember right...the civilians in this country had "wheatless days" during World War I...

OD: Two wheatless days a week, and one wheatless meal a day...and not only that, in the last war, people who lived in the city could only buy 25 pounds of wheat flour at once, and the rural population could buy 50 pounds at once...But no one could buy wheat flour unless he also bought an equal amount of some substitute for wheat flour...like corn meal or corn grits, or rice or oatmeal...

ANNOUNCER: I guess we civilians have it lucky in this war in more ways than we appreciate:

OD: We certainly do...and considering that we've been in this war around twice as long as we were in last time...it's amazing to me that no wheat has been rationed, nor is such a program being considered.

ANNOUNCER: Yes, and we have a much larger military personnel to feed, and more allies to help feed than we did in the last war...but still we have enough wheat to feed them all...

OD: For the year beginning in July, 1944, America had 1 billion, 394 million bushels of wheat available for distribution...and that isn't counting what we'd already sent to our allies under lend-lease...For the same period in 1918, we had only 944 million bushels...

ANNOUNCER: What's the answer, _____?..Do we have so much wheat just because we're growing more?

OD: It isn't as simple as all that, _____. There are lots of closely related reasons...

ANNOUNCER: Well, I suppose the favorable weather would be one of them....

OD: Yes...weather plays an important part...so do good farm practices...in fact, some of the experts will tell you that good farm practices and timely farming operations will bring a reasonably successful harvest in a season of bad weather. But there are other factors too....probably the most important single item, under Government agricultural policies, is the price-support and commodity-loan program.

ANNOUNCER: Umn...that's operated by the Commodity Credit Corporation, isn't it, ____?

OD: Yes, and has been since 1938...and the Commodity Credit Corporation is now a part of the War Food Administration.

ANNOUNCER: Just how does this loan and price support program work?

OD: Well, for instance, a wheat grower borrows money on his grain from the Commodity Credit Corporation...the "CCC"...and a certain amount of money per bushel is assured to him...

ANNOUNCER: But wait a minute...what if it turns out later that the wheat market isn't going to pay as much for a bushel of wheat as the grower got per bushel on his loan?

OD: In that case, the farmer can completely liquidate his loan by turning over his wheat to the CCC, and he will be paid the price established previously.

ANNOUNCER: That certainly takes the gamble out of wheat growing, doesn't it?

OD: Yes, and the payments by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency to farmers for following certain farm practices have improved the wheat harvest, too

ANNOUNCER: What sort of practices rate a payment, _____?

OD: Some of the soil-conservation methods, for instance...like contour farming...that's to prevent erosion.....

ANNOUNCER: Now that's a mighty important thing to foster, because it protects the land for future generations all over the country...

OD: Right...The operations of these various programs have resulted in improved wheat prices...for example, during the latter part of 1944, the price of hard winter wheat went up to within around a cent of the ceiling levels...

ANNOUNCER: What about the other Government developments, _____, like grasshopper control...they helped the wheat farmer, too, didn't they?

OD: Absolutely...also strip cropping, the use of better seed varieties, more accent on proper soil, and one of the most important developments...farmers don't plow up that soil-conserving grass indiscriminately, as they did in the last war...

ANNOUNCER: Then we won't have to pay for our huge wheat crops with dust bowl conditions in later years, humn?

OD: No, thank heaven.....

ANNOUNCER: And of course, the many improvements in farm equipment have helped to increase the wheat production, too...things like changing over from horses and stationary threshers to tractors and combines...

ANNOUNCER: The newer equipment makes it possible for fewer men to turn out more production, too, doesn't it?..

OD: Yes...and incidentally, the production of wheat has been more thoroughly revolutionized than most of the other major branches of farming.

ANNOUNCER: Wheat is one of America's biggest export crops, isn't it, _____?

OD: Yes, but there's been a drop in our wheat exports, which is partly responsible for our present wheat position...of course, our foreign markets have been curtailed during the recent years...and the future export prospects are uncertain.

ANNOUNCER: What do you mean uncertain?...Everything will be back to normal again when the war ends, won't it?

OD: It depends on what you mean by normal, _____. From 1914 to 1927, our wheat exports rarely were under 200 million bushels a year...But since 1931, the average has been only around 30 million bushels a year...and after the war emergency is over, the experts think we'll be lucky if the yearly figure totals 80 million bushels...

ANNOUNCER: But, why, _____? Is somebody else taking our place in the world wheat market?

OD: Well, the United States is already a party to a memorandum of agreement which is the first step toward an international wheat agreement after the war.

ANNOUNCER: What's the agreement about?

OD: The world wheat supplies...the preliminaries to the agreement have been in effect since the summer of '42...,involving the pooling of supplies for relief uses...and the nations participating are now discussing the prices for commercial wheat after the war.

ANNOUNCER: Then when the war is over, all the nations will agree on how much wheat each will export? Is that the idea?

OD: More or less, but increasing the total world wheat trade is the main objective...,Canada, Australia, Argentina and the United States are the principal wheat exporting nations. Under the proposed agreement, our country's annual share of the combined wheat exports of all 4 producing nations is now set at 16 percent.

ANNOUNCER: About how much wheat would that 16 percent amount to?

OD: Well, if wheat exports of the four nations I just mentioned are in line with what they were before the war, our share of the world wheat trade will probably be between 65 and 80 million bushels.

ANNOUNCER: That sounds like a good step toward post-war world cooperation to me...

OD: Right, but there's still a problem where wheat is concerned. You probably have heard how acreage allotments, and price-supporting loans and marketing quotas helped the farmers out of the last depression?...

ANNOUNCER: Yes...

OD: These measures helped the farmer all right, but they weren't the last answer to the problem of mounting wheat supplies. The "Ever-Normal Granary" was necessary, too, and it has proved its value. But everyone concerned realized that sometime the granary would be full, and any additional wheat would mean a surplus.

ANNOUNCER: The day of reckoning?

OD: Umhumn.....

ANNOUNCER: What would be the solution to a situation like that?

OD: About the only solution would be to discover some way to either grow less wheat, or to sell more...Of course, when the war came along, a definite decision was forestalled by the emergency...we had lots of wheat, but we needed lots...for feed, for instance. In 1943 alone, 100 million bushels went to make alcohol for explosives and other industrial uses. ..So in July, 1944, the wheat carry-over was down to 315 million bushels, although the record '44 crop may boost the carry-over figure up again by around 100 million bushels.

ANNOUNCER: What about the other wheat countries? Do they have a surplus on their hands?

OD: Well, Canada and Argentina have piled up record stocks. But Australia had a crop failure...so, as of July 1, 1944, the estimated total world wheat supply was around a billion and a half bushels...that's over 60 percent above the pre-war 10 year average.

ANNOUNCER: That sounds like a pretty tough problem...deciding what to do with the surplus. How much wheat do we actually need in a year, _____?

OD: In America we need around 500 million bushels for food, and about 75 million bushels for seed...so if our share of world wheat exports amounts to from 65 to 80 million bushels, the total of what we need for food and seed, and the wheat we export should amount to around 650 million bushels...

ANNOUNCER: That's quite a bit under our wheat production of the last few years all right...

OD: Yes...the 1944 crop estimate is one billion, 78 million bushels...however there are more wheat outlets to consider. Before the war, we used very little wheat for feed and industrial purposes...but after the war if we have average crops, the amount we don't need for food and seed and export can possibly be absorbed by industry and livestock feeding.

ANNOUNCER: Of course, that would depend a great deal on the prices of wheat, wouldn't it?

OD: Yes, and that's a big problem in itself...but the experts feel that all this can be solved eventually. In fact, a good deal has already been done, through the combined efforts of the wheat people and the Government...However, there's one thing we know for sure...and we've proved it before...that when you have a proper balance between a free people and an interested Government, the problems that arise will be solved in the fairest possible manner...but now the clock says our time is up...

ANNOUNCER: So there you have it, folks,.....this week's report on war food activities from the Office of Supply . War Food Administration. _____ will be back again soon (next week at this same time) to give you current news and information on FOOD FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM.....at home and abroad. This program on America's wartime food program is presented especially for _____ farmers and consumers. (at this same time).

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
Commodity Credit Corporation
Office of Supply
Information Division
821 Market Street, Room 700
San Francisco, 3, California
Western Region

Approx. Time 15 min.
January 30, 1945
District Representatives
Can Fit to Alloted Time.

FOOD FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM -- AT HOME AND ABROAD
(MRD WEEKLY SCRIPT NO. 43)

Use of this weekly series has been cleared for time by the Office of War Information over the following radio stations: Z-Bar Network, Montana, KRBM, Bozeman, KGIR, Butte, KPFA, Helena, KFBC, Cheyenne, Wyoming; KLO, Ogden, and KDYL, Salt Lake City, Utah; KPHO, Phoenix, Arizona; KOH, Reno, and KENO, Las Vegas, Nevada; KWG, Stockton, KSRO, Santa Rosa, and KIEM, Eureka, California; KXL, Portland, Oregon; KIDO, Boise, and KRLC, Lewiston, Idaho ; KGA, Spokane, Washington.

District Representatives are urged to time all scripts in advance. War Food Bulletins from this office are a good source of additional news items.

SUBJECTS: ENRICHMENT OF FLOUR AFTER THE WAR
VARIETY MEATS - BRITISH FARM PRODUCTION

(Note: All music directions are purely optional, but would add finish to the program.)

MUSIC: UP AND UNDER

ANNOUNCER: Good_____, friends. What is your country doing to manage its food supply? What can you do to help? You'll find out if you listen each week to.....

OS: FOOD FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM...at home and abroad...a presentation of the _____, Office of Supply, War Food Administration.

ANNOUNCER: Today,_____from the District Office at _____is here at the_____mike to give us more news and information about wartime activities on the food front. And what's the food news today, _____?
(station)

MUSIC: OUT

OS: Well, I have an item here that should be of interest to everyone...it's about the enrichment of white flour and white bread, which has been a WFA regulation during the war, and has actually improved the American diet.

ANNOUNCER: If that's the case, why don't we go on enriching the flour and bread after the war, then?

OS: Just what I'm going to talk about,_____. But before I go into that, it might be a good plan to tell the folks out there just what enrichment means, in case they aren't sure....

ANNOUNCER: I could tell them what enrichment means,_____.

OS: All right...go ahead...

ANNOUNCER: Well, in the first place, a good many important vitamins and minerals are lost when the wheat is milled or refined...

OS: You're doing fine....go on...

ANNOUNCER: So these vitamins are put back into the flour, or the bread, to make up for what is lost.

OS: Yes, the vitamins Thiamine and Niacin have been added, and also the mineral, iron...and the packages containing either enriched white flour or white bread are labeled "Enriched", so everyone will know they are getting the full food value out of the product.

ANNOUNCER: It's easy to see how such a practice would improve our diet, all right.

OS: Sure...and to make sure the practice continues, six southern states hav already adopted legislation which provides for the enrichment of all white flour and all white bread sold in these states...and right now, other states all over the country are discussing the same sort of legislation.

ANNOUNCER: Good...which states already have the laws,_____?

OS: South Carolina was the first, then came Louisiana and Texas...Alabama and Mississippi.

ANNOUNCER: Does each state have the same laws?

OS: Not exactly, but when the general interest in enrichment legislation began to spread over the country, the flour millers got together and had a model act drawn up to provide for the enrichment of white bread and flour. It contained all the best parts from the laws already in existence, and that made it a very workable measure. Incidentally, Kentucky was the last state to adopt enrichment legislation, and they used the Model Act, which has been examined by the National Research Council.

ANNOUNCER: Just what does the Act provide?_____. And are other states interested in adopting it?

OS: It provides for the enrichment of all white flour sold to the family trade, enrichment by any of the several methods which bakers can follow The bill is now being submitted for introduction in state legislatures throughout the United States. State nutrition committees and local organizations are interested in the legislation...so are state health departments, home economics associations, parent-teacher groups and many leading medical men are working for the legislation.

ANNOUNCER: It sounds to me as though this enrichment is well on the way to becoming a national movement.

OS: Right...the National Research Council has a Committee on Cereals in its Food and Nutrition Board, has published a bulletin called, "The Facts about Enrichment of Flour and Bread"...and the committee supplies this bulletin to leaders in the program.

ANNOUNCER: You know,_____, I can see how this enrichment is a very good thing ...anything that improves our diet is...but how does it happen that so many people are anxious to get legislation into the states to provide for such a thing...I mean, it doesn't seem quite that important to me..

OS: Well, on the surface, enrichment of white flour and bread may not seem like it's worthy of a national crusade. But when you get under the surface, you find that the average American diet, before the war, was deficient in certain vitamins and minerals.

ANNOUNCER: Umhumm...go on...

OS: The possible ways of getting these vitamins and minerals into the Americ diet were considered, and the Food and Nutrition Board decided that flou and bread were the most logical carriers of these added vitamins, since they are used in some form, and in substantial amounts by practically everyone in the United States.

ANNOUNCER: I see...and another thing, bread and flour are pretty cheap....everyone can afford to eat them...

OS: Right...and because they are inexpensive, people in the low income group eat lots of them...and afterall, those are the people whose diets need those vitamins and minerals most.

ANNOUNCER: I understand how important enrichment is, now...I guess we just don't appreciate all the thought and work that goes into a project like this until we know the facts.

OS: No, we don't...The National Research Council worked with federal agencie to find the proper amounts of thiamine, niacin, riboflavin and iron to add to the flour and bread to furnish the average nutritional needs.

ANNOUNCER: That's certainly the most sensible way to improve our national diet...

OS: Of course, the most practical and inexpensive way of achieving better national nutrition...During the war, all white bakers' bread is enriched by Government order. But after the war, a great many people feel that such an effective dietary advantage should be continued.

ANNOUNCER: Well, if it ever came to a vote, I'd vote for enrichment...any other news this morning?

OS: Yes, I have an interesting item here about feed from the breweries...

ANNOUNCER: Wait a minute...what kind of feed_____?

OS: Livestock and poultry_____...For every barrel of beer produced, there's about half a pound of brewers'yeast, much of which used to go down the drain.

ANNOUNCER: But now the chickens eat it?

OS: Umhumm...since the war, there's been a pinch in poultry and livestock feed, and it was discovered that brewers' yeast is a first class protein food. It's easy to recover, and easy to dry, and it has the special merit of being especially rich in the important B-vitamins.

ANNOUNCER: Not bad...I always like to hear of former waste products that can be used to fill important needs.

OS: Sure...and brewers' yeast not only contains the B vitamins...but ergosterol, too, which can be irradiated to supply Vitamin D, phosphorus, potassium, magnesium, calcium and iron. And now,_____, I have something here for the housewives...something that people can eat...

ANNOUNCER: Well, if the livestock eat well, so do we...so everyone should be interested in livestock food...

OS: But they seem to be more interested in food for human consumption...at any rate, here are some tips on meat from the housewives of Australia.

ANNOUNCER: They should know plenty of them...the Australians have been supplying our American forces in that theatre of war with meat, haven't they?... On that Reverse Lend-Lease deal?

OS: Yes they have, and as a result, the rationing of meat to civilians has been much tighter than it's been here in the United States...so the housewives from "Down Under" can appreciate the meats that give their families the most food value per pound...

ANNOUNCER: And just what meats...or cuts of meat would that be,_____?

OS: They call them "Butcher's small goods" over there...,

ANNOUNCER: Small goods, humn?....Never heard that one before...what's it mean?

OS: It means what we call the variety meats...or edible organs...

ANNOUNCER: Oh, like brains and heart and liver and kidney, and things like that..,

OS: Right...and these meats deserve a lot more appreciation than they're getting in this country...after all, they're extra high in food value, they're usually low-priced, and except for beef and calves liver, none of our variety meats call for red ration points...

ANNOUNCER: At least, there are plenty of variety meats to choose from.

OS: Sure...aside from those you named, there are the variety meats that.. are so tender they cook in no time at all...like sweetbreads and tongue, and then there's tongue and heart, which require long slow cooking... some of them, are good either hot or cold...some are excellent in combination with other foods...

ANNOUNCER: Umm....I had some tongue cooked with cabbage and spices the other day that was out of this world.

OS: There's one thing to remember when you cook these meats, though...in food value, they offer the protein of other lean meats, with an added dividend of vitamins and minerals. But, each must be prepared correctly ...They're more perishable than other meats, so they should be cooked promptly and kept cold before cooking.

ANNOUNCER: Any cooking hints for these variety meats,_____? I'm a great liver eater...any special dope on that?

OS: Sure...you should always remember to dip liver in hot water before you cut it up, or dice it...that saves the juices inside. For brains, they should be simmered for 15 or 20 minutes in slightly salted water before removing the outer covering...that makes them firm, so they don't fall apart.

ANNOUNCER: And after that, you can scramble them with eggs, humn?

OS: If you want to...and incidentally, to prove that necessity is the mother of invention, or ingenuity, or what have you...Americans who have been wartime Australia have come back raving over the expert job of cooking Australian women are doing on their "butcher's small goods".....

ANNOUNCER: If they can do it...so can we.

OS: Right...and while we're on the subject of how the other countries do it would you like to hear something about the British farmers?

ANNOUNCER: Sure...I often wonder how they can keep any production records when the are in the middle of a war.

OS: It's an amazing story, all right. But even before the war, Britain's per-man farm output, or per-acre output was higher than ours.

ANNOUNCER: Honestly?

OS: Yes...and before the war, Britain had more cattle than Texas, and more sheep than Texas and Wyoming combined...and they produced half as much wool as we do in the whole United States.

ANNOUNCER: Gosh, I didn't realize they could possibly do that much on so little la

OS: But they did, so Britain had a high level of efficiency in farming production to start the war with...and now, they've increased the plowed acreage by 50 percent since the war began, and the total food producti by 70 percent.

ANNOUNCER: But hasn't Britain had the same shortage problems that we have...of labor and machinery and equipment...and transportation?

OS: Of course they have...sometimes an even greater problem...plus four years of blackout farming...and farming under fire. But government controls are rigidly in effect.

ANNOUNCER: What sort of controls?

OS: Well, a government survey was conducted early in the war, which covered every field on 300 thousand farms...and a farm plan was made for each farmer.

ANNOUNCER: What a job that must have been...even if England is a small place.

OS: Umhumn...and here's an example of how their government controls work... take hog farming, for instance. The English hog farmer is required to raise feed in accordance with the number of hogs he keeps. He must sel a certain amount of the feed he raises, and he can buy feed to supplement his supply only within his strict ration.

ANNOUNCER: Can he kill any of his own hogs for his own use?

OS: Yes...but only according to regulations. When his hogs are ready to market, he tells the county committee, and sells his pigs on the date they specify, at a designated market, and at a fixed price.

ANNOUNCER: And we think our controls are rigid...

OS: In Britain, it's been very necessary that all controls and rationing b rigid, and rigidly enforced...of course, this peak agricultural produc has meant an all-out effort on the part of the farmer...with the help women, old men, children and war prisoners...and pulling together, the certainly done a great job.

ANNOUNCER: I guess they've learned a lot of things that will help them after the war, too.

OS: Yes...the post-war agriculture of England seems destined to continue o an expanded production basis...with the encouragement of diversified farming, the regulation of production and marketing, and a price level guaranteed by the government.

ANNOUNCER: Good going...but now it's time for us to go,_____...so there you have it folks,...this week's report on war food activities from the Office of Supply, War Food Administration._____will be back again s (next week at this same time) to give you current news and information on FOOD FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM...at home and abroad. This program on Amer ica's wartime food program is presented expecially for _____farm and consumers.(at this same time).

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
Office of Supply (CCC)
821 Market Street, Room 700
San Francisco 3, California
Western Region

Approx. Time 15 min.
January 30, 1945
District Representatives
Can Fit to Alloted Time.

FOOD FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM -- AT HOME AND ABROAD
(MRD WEEKLY SCRIPT NO. 44)

Use of this weekly series has been cleared for time by the Office of War Informatic over the following radio stations: Z-Bar Network, Montana, KRBM, Bozeman, KGIR, Butte, KPFA, Helena, KFBC, Cheyenne, Wyoming; KLO, Ogden, and KDYL, Salt Lake City, Utah; KPHO, Phoenix, Arizona; KOH, Reno,, and KENO, Las Vegas, Nevada; KWG, Stocktor KRSO, Santa Rosa, and KIEM; Eureka, California; KXL, Portland, Oregon; KIDO, Boise, and KRLC, Lewiston, Idaho; KGA, Spokane, Washington.

District Representatives are urged to time all scripts in advance. War Food Bulletins from this office are a good source of additional news items.

SUBJECTS: EGGS (egg goals, Western eggs, egg shells, crates and cartons)
NEW FLOATING ICE BOX

(Note: All music directions are purely optional, but would add finish to the program.)

MUSIC: UP AND UNDER

ANNOUNCER: GOOD _____, friends. What is your country doing to manage its foc supply? What can you do to help? You'll find out if you listen each week to....

OS: FOOD FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM...at home and abroad...a presentation of the _____, Office of Supply, War Food Administration.

ANNOUNCER: Today, _____from the District Office at _____ is here at the _____mike to give us more news and information about war-
(station)

MUSIC: OUT

time activities on the food front. _____, you said you were going to talk about eggs this _____....right?

OS: Right...it seems that lots of people, both consumers and producers, would like to know just how we stand on the subject of egg goals and egg supplies for 1945, so I thought I'd go over the situation and give as much information as possible.

ANNCR: I suppose there's a great deal of uncertainty in predicting a year's supply this early in the year, but go ahead...tell us as much as you know...

OS: All right...we might as well begin with the egg goals...and the first thing to remember is that wars are pretty uncertain, which make war requirements uncertain, too. It's hard to plan for sure just how much of anything we'll need to see us and our allies through a year of war.

ANNCR: Especially if you don't know how many people you're going to feed during that year.

OS: Yes.....but at any rate, we know now that we're going to need more eggs than we figured on using last November, when the goals first were computed. The revised egg goal calls for 4 billion, 350 million dozen eggs...and this new goal takes into account the recommendations made at state meetings which were called to discuss the 1945 needs.

ANNCR: How does the new goal compare with last year's, _____? More eg in '45, or less?

OS. Slightly less than the 1944 record production, _____. This year we should have 347 eggs for each civilian...that's the same amount we ate last year...and incidentally, it's 49 more eggs per person than we had during the pre-war years from 1935 to '39.

ANNCR: Good enough...and since the civilian allotment is the same as it was last year, I gather that the military and lend-lease requirements will be lighter?

OS: Yes...the new quota allows for all military requirements for shell eggs, and for military and lend-lease needs for dried eggs from the 194 production. By the way, speaking of dried eggs, we have around 125 million pounds of dried eggs left over from last year's surplus egg production, which will meet the balance of lend-lease requirements.

ANNCR: Then that's one reason why our goals are lighter this year than last..

OS: Umhumn....Normal production from the hens we had on January 1 would just about equal the 1945 goal.

ANNCR: And how many hens did we have on January 1,_____? Did anyone count 'em?

OS: The estimate was around 475 million hens...

ANNCR: And how many eggs does one hen lay? You told us not so long ago, bu I've forgotten.

OS: Well, what with better feed and better breeding conditions, the total amount of eggs per laying hen has been increasing every year. For instance, during the 10-year period from 1920 to 1929, it was 92 eggs per hen...by 1939 it was up to 103 eggs, and in 1943, it was 11. eggs...

ANNCR: Boy, that is going some.

OS: Sure...and last year's average promises to be even bigger...the figur aren't out yet, but as of October, 1944, the henshad produced 10 mor eggs apiece than they did in'43, when 111 was the average.

ANNCR: Those hens have certainly done a good war-job for us...I wonder if they cackle louder, because they're so proud of themselves...

OS: We'll have to investigate that,_____. I'll ask the next poultryman I see...which reminds me, I have something to tell the poultrymen...

ANNCR: Go right ahead...there are probably some listening...

OS: Well, I just want to say a few words about egg needs for 1946...That may sound a little premature...but as far as we know now, the number of chicks raised for flock replacement purposes in 1945 should be abo the same as it was in '44...

ANNCR: That's an important thing to know...

OS: Sure...and the WFA also wants to remind poultry producers that early-hatched chicks are very important, for they give better returns, they furnish more eggs in the fall and early winter months when egg production is at a seasonal low....and they help to minimize any egg surpluses during the normal spring period of flush production.

ANNCR: Then poultry men should see that the number of early-hatched chicks is a least equal to last year's number?

OS: Exactly....and while we're on the subject of eggs, here's something that will interest Westerners....According to a late report, egg production here in the West probably will change very little during the coming year. ..although there may be changes in other regions...

ANNCR: Why is our production not going to be affected?

OS: In the first place, egg production was increased less in this part of the country since the war began, than in other sections. As a matter of fact, if you want the figures, the Western rise was around 20 percent, co pared with a 42 percent increase in the whole country.

ANNCR: That's something I hadn't realized...I thought we exported eggs to other states from the West.

OS: We did, _____, but since the war, we've had such a big increase in our population that sometimes we've actually had to <u>import</u> eggs from other regions....but right now, the Western states probably have around 12½ percent fewer laying hens and pullets than we had at this same time last year.

ANNCR: But egg demand is still going strong, isn't it?

OS: Oh, yes...but since we have very few egg dehydrating plants in the West, the supply of eggs and the demand during '45 should be pretty well matched.

ANNCR: What about egg prices, _____?

OS: According to the experts, it looks as though Western farmers will get better prices for their eggs than the average farmers in other parts of the country will get...

ANNCR: That's encouraging...

OS: And I have something else here about eggs, _____,...egg packages, to be exact.

ANNCR: You mean the egg crates and cartons?

OS: I'll go into that, too...but this time, by egg packages, I mean the shells...

ANNCR: Well, come to think about it, I guess you couldn't find a more perfect package for an egg than its shell.

OS: Oh, I don't know. We have man-made packages made of plastic films that are more moisture-proof than the egg shell and its lining...and plastics and glass and some types of paper will stand up under rougher handling than egg shells can endure.

ANNCR: OK, so they break easily...what are you getting at, _____? Don't tell me the scientists are revising the egg shell?

OS: Not exactly...but they <u>have</u> found that some hens produce better shells on their eggs than other hens.

ANNCR: Wait a minute....just what do you mean by a "better" shell?...Harder?

OS: No...the stronger the shell and the <u>less</u> porous the shell and its lining, the better it keeps the egg in good condition.

ANNCR: That's mighty important....but can't they breed hens to produce good shells that keep the eggs best?

OS: Yes...the scientists in the Bureau of Animal Industry have made some breeding experiments which proved that this faculty for producing good shells is inherited.

ANNCR: From mother hen to daughter hen, humn?

OS: Right...and these scientists divided a number of hens into two groups... group one hens produced high quality shells, and the others produced low quality shells...they kept these hens producing for seven hen-generations, and they found that all seven generations of the first group kept right on producing good strong shells, and the second group kept on laying eggs with more breakable shells. In gathering and handling the eggs from the nests, three times as many eggs from the second group were cracked than there were from the first.

ANNCR: I guess that proves that good shell-producing is an inherited virtue.

OS: Sure...and it's something important for poultrymen to remember, too... You see, loss of weight during the first 14 days of incubation proved to be a very good way of testing shell quality. Eggs with the best shells lost the least weight.

ANNCR: That's a simple way to tell which chicks will be producers of good strong shells.

OD: Sure....and for poultry breeders who incubate their own eggs, it's a very easy process to weigh each egg as it goes into the incubator... then weigh it again after 14 days...

ANNCR: And if its lost very much weight, when it grows up its eggs will have weak shells...if it turns out to be a hen.

OS: Yes...and what causes the incubated egg to lose weight is the escape of moisture through the shell...so, the poultryman can keep the hens whose eggs have lost the least weight as breeders, and that way, he can expect an improvement in the shell quality and keeping quality of his eggs from all future generations of hens...

ANNCR: That's one of the simplest ways of improving a breed I ever heard of...

OS: Yes...and it not only improves the breed of hens...it also saves the poultryman quite a bit of money a year in losses from broken eggs...

ANNCR: You said back there a ways that you were going to tell us about egg crates and cartons, _____....how about that?

OS: Well, I haven't anything to say that hasn't been said before...but there's no harm in telling poultry producers again that they MUST ORDER THEIR EGG CRATES AND EGG CARTONS RIGHT NOW! They should place those orders with their regular supplier, who will ask for an allocation of materials based on the orders he's received...

ANNCR: I can see what that means....if the poultrymen don't order now, the supply house won't know he wants any crates or cartons, so they won't order enough materials, so our friend who doesn't order will be out on the well-known limb....

OS: That's the situation exactly....and it's mighty important to get those containers...afterall, we don't want to have a crisis like we had last year...

ANNCR: I remember that. Some of them had to ship their eggs in any old kind of containers, and lots of eggs got broken from lack of proper protection.

OS: Right...of course, every poultryman would rather ship his eggs in wooden crates than cardboard egg containers...and some will be able to get wooden crates this year....but not everyone.

ANNCR: There's not enough wood to go around?

OS: No, nor the manpower to cut the wood, process it, and make the cartons...so there will be a limited number of wooden crates available and some heavy fiber board crates...but whatever is available, it's urgently important to order NOW!

ANNCR: Anyone who was caught short last year won't need to be reminded more than once, I'm sure of that...

OS: For their own sakes, let's hope so...and now I have an item here of interest to everyone who wonders how our boys overseas are eating... especially those on the beachheads where the supply systems have not yet been established...

ANNCR: I've often wondered about that, myself, _____...but don't they just eat canned rations till the mess kitchen is set up?

OS: In some places, I guess they do, _____. But now we have something new...floating ice boxes...We have a report on the first all-concrete refrigerator cargo carrier, which will supply the U. S. invasion troops with fresh food during those first landing operations.

ANNCR: A floating ice box, humn?.....Sounds like a mighty good idea?

OS: Yes, and this first one is reported to be in action right now, somewhere in the South Pacific.

ANNCR: Well gosh, how much food can a thing like that carry?

OS: On her maiden voyage, this first barge carried over a thousand tons of fresh meat, fruits, ice and ice cream...

ANNCR: Boy, I'd like to see one of those...

OS: So would I. At sea, the barge is supposed to do the same job for the army as the mobile land commissaries do...supplying food for the men and ice for emergency treatment of the wounded.

ANNCR: Food, ice and ice cream...I'll bet some of those boys haven't tasted ice cream for two years...

OS: It's a great favorite with them, all right...this barge has a plant which can turn out 500 gallons of ice cream a day while it's in a fighting zone...and still another plant to produce 5 tons of ice every day...All in all, the refrigerated storage capacity is said to be around 122 thousand feet....

ANNCR: But it must be quite a problem, getting all that food off the barge in a hurry, when there's a battle on.

OS: I don't know about that, _____....but I do know that to speed things up, there's a monorail system of conveyers, which runs the length of the ship, and it has a traveling crane and switches which can lift two tons of cargo at once...

ANNCR: Two tons...that's quite a bite of food...But I guess those boys can really use it...

OS: Sure...and just think, they'll be getting really fresh food...not canned rations...while the landings are still going on...But now the clock says it's time to say goodbye...

ANNCR: Yes...so there you have it folks...this week's report on war food activities from the Office of Supply, War Food Administration. _____ _____ will be back again (next week at this same time) to give you current news and information on FOOD FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM....at home and abroad. This program on America's wartime food program is presented especially for _____ farmers and consumers.

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